

Spearhead

70p

No. 289 MARCH 1993



OLD-GANG PARTIES IMPOTENT TO HALT THE SLUMP

(Leading article on pages 2 & 3)

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

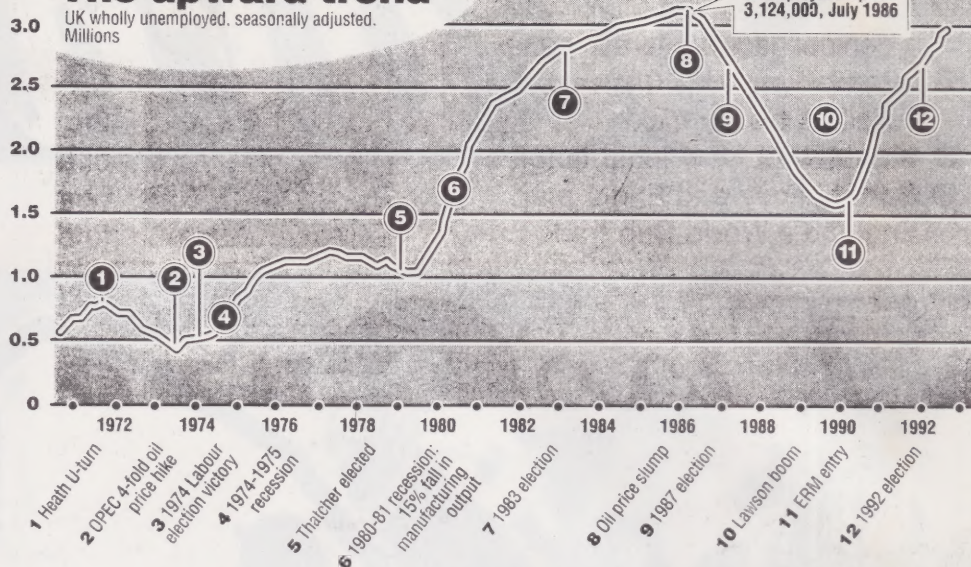
Voices of impotence

As was always inevitable given present policy, unemployment in Britain rose last month to above three million — to be precise 3,062,065. This was the second highest figure since World War and the third highest in all history.

And, as many media commentators have pointed out, the real figure out of work is much higher still; excluded from the three million registered with unemployment offices throughout the country are those engaged on government youth training schemes and also out-of-work women who do not qualify for benefit because it is already being collected by their husbands. When these are taken into account, the actual number of jobless comes to between four and five million.

Not only is this total a commentary on the Government's appalling economic failure, it is a token of the general state of impotence of Britain's leaders in the final decade of the 20th century. For make no mistake, neither Labour nor the Liberal Democrats offer any realistic policy for dealing with this national

The upward trend



JOBS: THE GATHERING GLOOM

This table, published by *The Guardian* (February 19th) shows the rise in unemployment since the early seventies. This rise has proceeded in almost parallel ratio to the rise in British purchase of foreign goods.

tragedy; their proposals for change involve small-thinking and cosmetic schemes which would, at best, bring about only a marginal improvement. British politicians stand paralysed in the face of an economic sickness which need not be, which is curable but which no political figure within the ranks of the prevailing orthodoxy seems to have either the wit or the will to challenge.

Unemployment in Britain is getting out of control first and foremost because the traditional basis of the modern British economy, which has always been manufacturing industry, has been allowed to go to ruin. Added to this, other important sectors of economic production in this country, such as coal mining, fishing and farming, have

likewise been left to perish.

Apologists for the Government seem to be able to do no more than bleat that the way to improve the employment situation is to increase the competitiveness of the British economy so that its producers can hold their own in world markets. But this has been the theme song of the Tories since they took power in 1979, and they simply have not succeeded in bringing about such a happy state of affairs. And why not? Because they, together with the parliamentary parties of opposition, do not understand the first essential of competitiveness in world markets. This is a strong and prosperous home market — a home market supplied by home industry, which, producing for an assured consumer demand, can achieve the economies of scale that are necessary to be able to sell at attractive prices internationally.

Toryism came to government at the end of the seventies with the cry that British industry was over-manned, inefficient and lacking in cost-effectiveness. This was largely true, but from that point on the Tories lost all contact with reality.

Their remedy for the inadequacies of British industry was to let those sectors of industry that were inadequate gradually die, while domestic demand for their products was met by foreign imports. This was about as sensible and as right as cutting down the number of NHS patients by the application of mass-euthanasia. In the wholesale murder of British manufacturing, the few firms which survived the slaughter could then be held up as models of improved efficiency; thereby the Government could point to them as samples of the success of its policy!

By this process we have achieved a figure of four to five million able-bodied British people who want to work but who have no work. Even the three million that constitute

Spearhead

No. 289 MARCH 1993

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

Editor: John Tyndall

Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British Nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its Editor and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless it is specifically stated otherwise, the views expressed in signed articles or letters in *Spearhead* are the sole responsibility of their writers and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the policies of any political organisation that *Spearhead* may support editorially.

The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* does not necessarily indicate that the Editor has any knowledge of, interest in or support for the product, service, organisation or function being advertised.

Spearhead welcomes enquiries from prospective advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. Advertising matter, accompanied by pre-payment, must be submitted at least one month prior to the publishing date (normally the first day of each month) of the issue for which the advertisement is intended. The Editor reserves the right to refuse to publish advertisements submitted.

The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts for articles for possible publication, which normally should not be longer than 1,250 words unless specifically pre-arranged with the Editor, and should be typed in double-spacing. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless the writers specifically request otherwise at the time they submit their manuscripts. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles accepted for publication should he deem this necessary.

Those wishing to reprint *Spearhead* articles should ensure when doing so to give public acknowledgement to both the writer and *Spearhead*, and to include in the acknowledgement the full name and address of the magazine.

the official figure cost the nation approximately £80 billion a year in unemployment benefit and loss of tax revenue. And that is just the economic cost; the cost in terms of human tragedy, division of families, social unrest, low national morale and a general state of hopelessness is beyond calculation.

The first essential if we are to tackle this disgraceful situation is not even an economic one. It involves government recognising and acknowledging that it, and it alone, is responsible — not the managers and workers of British industry, not the trade unions, not the EC, not any worldwide recession. Government action, properly directed, can create jobs — irrespective of these factors. It is government inaction that is allowing the numbers of the out of work to rise as they are.

The next essential is to understand that a national disease requires a national remedy. We must dispense with the idea that British economic distress requires global measures for its relief. In ourselves alone — in our skills, in our hard work and in our determination to look after our own interests — lies the remedy for what is wrong.

Four to five million British people who want jobs are without jobs. British shops, showrooms, warehouses and other places of wholesaling and retailing are crammed full of manufactured products made overseas. The duty of government is clear. Imports of manufactured goods must be phased out and British domestic industry built up to provide the goods which British people are now buying from abroad. It will not suffice merely to ask British people to buy British products; we must aim for a situation in which only British products are available.

The third and final requirement is that the necessary money be released into the British economy to make this massive expansion possible: money to finance the rebuilding of British industry, money to give the people the purchasing power to buy the goods that that industry produces. How is this to be done?

The politicians of the old orthodoxy can see no way in which it can be done except by borrowing. And if we create the money by borrowing, they all know, it knocks up the interest that the nation owes to the lenders. As that interest goes up, inflation goes up, and the purpose of monetary expansion is defeated.

But there is another way. Government can embark on a gigantic programme of public works. To finance those public works it does not borrow money; it simply creates it debt-free. Inflationary? Not if the increased economic activity made possible by that new flow of money results in the creation of new national wealth of equal measure!

Money created for public works will find its way into the pockets of public employees and the employees of private companies contracting for the public sector. Purchasing power will increase across the board. That purchasing power will buy British products and not foreign products, as will all those

managing the public works programme with which the process will begin. Eventually the monetary benefits of this will flow throughout the entire economy and fuel a continuation of the boom.

This is the way out of the recession. It is the only way. It is the way of nationalism. That is why it will be rejected by the parties of internationalism.

And that is why Britain's economy will continue to rot and her unemployed total will continue to rise.

Unless and until the British people reject the parties of Westminster and turn *en masse* to the BNP.

When national self-interest becomes 'bullying'

A screaming headline on the front page of the *Daily Mail* on the 2nd February told readers: " 'Bully' Clinton hits Europe." No, this did not refer to an American nuclear attack on our continent; it meant no more than that the new US President and his Government had announced their intention to give preference to American companies in the granting of state contracts, thus freezing out British and other European firms which have in the past supplied the US Government, as the *Mail* report put it, "with everything from office furniture to telecommunications equipment and construction work."

Said the report of this decision: "It was an ominous indication that new President Bill Clinton is heading towards an America-for-the-Americans policy."

Just what should be ominous about an American president adopting such a policy is beyond our understanding. From what we know about Mr. Clinton we seriously doubt that he is as dedicated to his country's interests as he should be; rather does he seem to be a typical politician who will bend to this pressure group, and then to that one, to secure himself in office. Nevertheless, America's huge army of unemployed undoubtedly represents just such a pressure group, and Clinton would be a fool if he did not take measures to reduce it — if only for the sake of his own popularity. If awarding government contracts to American companies instead of foreign ones is a way to do this, why on earth should he not adopt such a policy? Americans would have every right to complain if he did otherwise.

Neither British newspapers nor British politicians should be wingeing at such a programme. What they should be doing is calling for the adoption by the British Government of an identical programme: giving government contracts only to British companies based in Britain and employing British labour.

Apparently the term 'bully' originated in the mouth of EC Trade Commissioner Leon Brittan, who also referred to Clinton's action as an "aggressive measure." So now taking steps to protect your own country's industries is 'aggressive' and 'bullying'! Britain, presumably, would be guilty of the same

turpitude if she decided to put her own industries first. What a world of insanity we inhabit today, and to what ludicrous perversions has the English language been twisted to adapt to it!

BNP policy attracts Major

Somewhere in his personal library Prime Minister Major has a copy of our editor's book *The Eleventh Hour* — or at least this was the case back in 1990, when a picture appeared in *Woman's Realm* magazine showing the dreaded book nestling on the then Chancellor of the Exchequer's bookshelf behind him and Norma. It could be of course that the book was removed after its embarrassing presence was pointed out to its owner. However, there is a good chance that before this the future Premier read it and absorbed some of its contents.

In a chapter on the British economy there is a call for the adoption of the American 'Workfare' system whereby dole money is paid out to the unemployed in return for work done — usually in connection with the upkeep of public amenities. The policy was further advocated in the British National Party's 1992 election manifesto *Fight Back!*

Now, it appears, Mr. Major is attracted by the Workfare idea. While not actually calling for it to be incorporated into Tory Government policy, he flew a kite for it in a speech in London last month. Wouldn't it be nice to think that other policies advocated in *The Eleventh Hour* and in the BNP manifesto would commend themselves to Mr. Major! However, that is expecting rather too much, and we should be grateful at least to know that one or two of the things we say today may well become the received wisdom in government circles tomorrow.

Labour opposition spokesmen have been quick to condemn Workfare on the grounds that it would take work away from others accustomed to carry out local authority contracts. There is no reason at all why this should be so. Go to any locality you care to go to in the United Kingdom and you will see places where needed public amenities are either absent entirely or in a bad state of repair due to lack of public money to pay for them being supplied or maintained. To put dole collectors to work remedying this deficiency is not to deprive any other persons or companies of work that they would otherwise be doing. By all means continue to give the latter the contracts they have been given in the past, but put the unemployed to work carrying out other tasks which in the absence of such a programme would not be carried out at all.

Another objection from the Government's opponents is that those collecting unemployment benefit are entitled to it by right, as in most cases they have paid for it by their national insurance contributions and they should not have to earn such a right when their state of joblessness is due, most likely, to government mishandling of the economy rather than to any fault of their own.

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

This is an objection that has rather more force. The Workfare scheme was put forward in *The Eleventh Hour* and the BNP manifesto in the context of a situation of near full employment throughout this country, so that there would be no case of a person out of work who did not have the opportunity to get work in his or her neighbourhood. Workfare would in that circumstance be a useful way of discouraging the professional idler and sponger while also improving local amenities at no great extra cost.

It all boils down to this: Workfare would be a viable system, and at the same time fair and just, against the background of BNP policies which, by protection of British producers against all but essential imports, would provide employment for all who seriously sought it. It might well not be viable, and it would be much less fair and just, against the background of present Tory Government policy which deprives millions of work who genuinely want to work. The same, needless to say, would be true in the case of the government being a Labour one; for Labour, while everlastingly bemoaning the Tories' appalling unemployment record, offer no prospect of a 'buy-British' programme that alone would enable a Labour Government to do any better.

Those who think marching beneath them

It didn't make much of a splash, but in January opponents of the Maastricht Treaty staged a march through London in a demonstration of protest at the Government's refusal to put the treaty to referendum. Media estimates of the number marching averaged about 2,000, and this number was agreed by *This England* magazine, which much to its credit is staunchly against the EC. Needless to say, if public sentiment on Maastricht as shown in numerous opinion polls is anything to go by, this figure of marchers should have been much greater. Why didn't more turn out? Perhaps a clue is provided by one newspaper commentator.

Andrew Alexander, writing in the *Daily Mail* on January 29th, said that he was in the United States when the march took place, and this saved him having to make feeble excuses to friends and acquaintances who had expected him to join them on it. The trouble was, he explained, he was "not the marching type." In fact, he went on, "I find these parades rather repellent."

And he continued:-

"To make an impact, such events need supporters who step out boldly in front of the cameras, who enjoy brandishing flags and placards and who relish chanting battle-cries.

"Someone like me, who could at best only slink from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square, hiding behind any available banners and

occasionally muttering 'Er-give-us-a-referendum', would not have helped except to swell the rather disappointing turnout.

"I am prepared to die for my country (though I'd rather not), ready to vote Labour if it would save us from Maastricht (but it wouldn't). But I would really rather not march.

"Many of the people who oppose Maastricht, or want a referendum on it, are, like me, not natural marchers. The natural demonstrator is someone who wants change, often violent change, whereas we, the anti-Maastricht campaigners, are actually resisting change. 'Down with something or somebody' comes easily to marchers. 'Don't change something or somebody' seems less of a battle-cry.

"However, none of this need, or should, discourage the anti-Maastricht campaign. This dreadful treaty looks worse the more it is studied.

"But marching... my own view is that all marches should be banned. Apart from the dislocation of traffic, the trouble with them is that they are often, and deliberately, intimidating and often (though hardly in this case) liable to lead to scuffles and worse."

Mr. Alexander has in these few words, probably without intending it, perfectly illustrated the 'bourgeois' approach to great political issues which has allowed the would-be smashers of Britain (and other countries) to get away with their wrecking operations for so long. It is of course possible to think of examples of causes for which some people march which, though commendable in themselves, are not of such a life-and-death nature to demand that our smug middle classes put aside their inhibitions and join the column. The Maastricht Treaty, however, is very much of a life-and-death issue to this country. The Treaty itself constitutes an act of national treason, for it serves to eliminate what is left of Britain's power to govern itself. Is the dislike of such folk as Mr. Alexander of marching and demonstrating of such world-shaking importance that that dislike should be indulged rather than the Treaty opposed with every ounce of breath by every patriotic person in this country?

There are many others amongst us who could think of more comforting and self-rewarding things to do on a weekend than march across London in cold weather. There may indeed be some people who like marching and demonstrating for their own sakes, and these may be the people Mr. Alexander has in mind when he speaks of 'natural marchers' to whom 'Down with something or somebody' comes easily. Most of us who do march and demonstrate in the cause that this magazine supports, however, do so not because we have nothing better to do but because the survival of our country and people demand it. Because of this we are prepared to submerge our inhibitions and postpone the more selfish things we would have liked to do on the appointed day and to join the column, where our place belongs.

Nevertheless, Mr. Alexander has done us a favour by articulating how he feels about

marching — because he is not alone; there are vast numbers of people in Britain, largely though not entirely belonging to the comfortably-off, respectability-seeking middle classes, who are of the same mentality.

Patriotism is OK for them as long as it does not require sacrifice and effort, as long as it does not demand of them that they stand up and be counted. They can proclaim to their own little vicarage tea-parties how warm is their regard for Britain. They can hang the Queen's portrait on their drawing room wall, where they can glance lovingly up at it when their favourite TV programme is interrupted for adverts. They can shout 'Bravo' when British forces march into Iraq or through Bosnia. But call upon them to show their faces in an assemblage of people where they might find themselves rubbing shoulders with folk who feel militantly about what they believe in, or where they might be visible from the sidelines by other types of folk who may not approve of what they are doing, and they will, like Mr. Alexander, be looking for excuses not to be present.

And the very thought that, as Mr. Alexander acknowledges, "scuffles and worse" can sometimes result from people marching — why, that is enough to send a shiver of terror down one's back!

What Mr. Alexander is really telling us is what we have been saying in this magazine and on our speaking platforms for years: that any attempt to mobilise patriotic resistance to the threatened extinction of this country which depends on the support of the prim, 'respectable' middle classes who shun 'scuffles' and such things is doomed to failure. These people are so manifestly egotistical, self-centred and (politically at least) cowardly that they can be written off as the backbone of a patriotic movement. To reject their support, at such time as they think it sufficiently safe to give it, would of course be politically unrealistic; they comprise too large a portion of the population of Britain to make that a viable option. However, in the task of laying the hard-core foundations of such a movement we simply cannot rely on more than a small fragment of them coming forward.

The term 'bourgeois' should of course be understood as indicative more of an attitude of mind than of a particular social group. In the case of contemporary Britain, however, it is safe to say that one is very largely synonymous with the other. This is not 'class warfare' — for that is a thing we abhor; it is merely a recognition of present-day reality. When the reality changes, no-one will be happier than we.

Believe it or not...

At a last night of the Proms last year the hall was filled to capacity and "Red, white and blue flowers lined the stage and the lighting was patriotically appropriate... As the lights went down there was a blast from the trumpets, the drums rolled, the large

Contd. on page 19

TRYING TO AWAKEN THE DEAD

JOHN TYNDALL sends a message to those who see national salvation through promotion of the 'Tory Right'

ARRIVING in our post last month was a new publication produced by a group which announces its intention as being "to fill a glaring hole in the Tory Party's right wing." What, another one? Yes, but there is some indication from the articles written that this journal is not just another Thatcherite 'free market' organ but is presented as a forum for genuinely patriotic opinion within the ranks of Conservatism. The term 'right-wing' Tory can mean almost anything these days. At one end it may represent just a rehash of the long-tried and wholly failed and discredited libertarian theories best encapsulated in the last Tory premier's statement that "there is no such thing as society; there is only the individual." At the other it could constitute authentic nationalism and race sentiment living on the hope that the party of Macmillan, Heath, Thatcher and Major might yet be won over to the cause of the British people through the brave efforts of good folk working 'within'. The gentlemen producing this magazine would seem to belong to the latter school of thought.

Clearly the publication was sent for our inspection as a friendly gesture, and it would therefore be uncivil not to respond to that gesture in the spirit in which it was made. The time now left to save Britain from permanent extinction is not unlimited, and it is better that we should put behind us the mutual hostility and backbiting that characterised the relations between patriots in times past. The number of Britons who want to do something to rescue their country is much smaller than it should be, and there is no advantage in internecine warfare between those that there are. There is no one single way of working for the country's salvation; the work has to proceed on different levels and with the use of different, though preferably complementary, methods. Rightly or wrongly, a great many of the people who are needed for this task are to be found at grass-roots level in the Tory Party, and any strategy which succeeds in reaching them and mobilising them for a truly patriotic purpose is to be commended. We would therefore prefer to maintain cordial relations with those involved in this latest enterprise than to quarrel with them.

At the same time it is only fair and right to acknowledge the differences that exist between us.

RATIONALE

We can anticipate straightaway that the most likely rationale for the formation of this group will go something like this: the attempt to further the cause of nationalism

through the promotion of new political parties has been in operation for some considerable time in both the post-war and inter-war periods, and it has not so far succeeded even to the extent of getting a single member elected to parliament. By working within a large, long-established party with seats in parliament — indeed a majority of seats at the present time — those involved in the operation will be working close to the real centres of political power, where their message stands the chance of achieving genuine influence in national affairs.

Well, we must immediately acknowledge the truth contained in the first part of the foregoing statement. New nationalist parties have not yet succeeded in getting MPs elected, let alone forming a government. That, however, places us in exactly the same position as those who, in parallel with these efforts, have endeavoured to promote the nationalist cause by acting as pressure groups within, or on the fringe of, the Tory Party. That strategy has been attempted in various guises and under various names for a period at least as long as the span of activity of new-party nationalist groups like our own. We have seen the comings and goings, and in some cases the stayings, of bodies like the Monday Club, the Freedom Group, Tory Action, the Salisbury Group, the True Tories, the New Conservative Party, Western Goals and many others whose names are so forgettable as to be beyond recall. If the cry of these 'entryists' to us is: what have your efforts achieved? we are entitled to respond in like vein. They today are no nearer to rescuing the soul of the Tory Party and capturing it for the patriotic cause than we are to getting nationalists into parliament by means of parties of opposition.

From this it might be deduced that both sides to the debate should approach the issue with an attitude of some humility. Neither is really in a position to condemn the other for failure. Neither has yet shown that its strategy is right by the example of results achieved.

The only basis on which we can really discuss the matter, therefore, is to look more carefully into the questions of *why* each approach has not yet produced results that would vindicate it. It is on this level that we feel that nationalists who work outside and against the Tory Party, rather than those who campaign within it and for it, have the sounder case.

No-one is in a better position than I am to testify to the immense difficulties of building up a new political party of nationalist character to the point at which it can

gain sufficient credibility to be effective in parliamentary elections and contend for power. Some of the difficulties experienced by such parties over the years can be put down to nothing more complex than the inadequacies of their leadership. However, with or without sound leadership, all these parties must surmount the mountainous barrier to political success that is posed by the British electoral system, with its rule of the winning candidate alone in each area obtaining a seat. This induces vast numbers of voters to disregard those candidates with whose policies they have the greatest sympathy but who clearly have no chance of achieving a winning vote, and to cast their crosses instead for the least of evils among those candidates who might be victorious. British elections thereby become largely a process of negative selection; people vote *against* the candidate and party they oppose the most rather than for the candidate and party for which they feel the greatest empathy. The most effective way to vote against any potentially victorious candidate is to vote for the candidate who has the best chance of beating him. This almost invariably is the candidate representing the strongest or second strongest party in the country other than the one the voter most dislikes.

This, more than anything else, has stood in the way of small and young parties in Britain getting a foothold on the ladder of political power in the way that has been possible in most Continental European countries, where the system of proportional representation offers some seats in parliaments and local authorities to parties with a minority of votes. It has always been, to our mind, a much more potent obstacle than a reputation for 'extremism' (deserved or not) given the small party by media propaganda. The latter should not be discounted as of no significance, but it begins to lose its effect in times of national trial and stress when radical change is clearly called for and when, in addition to this, an up and coming party can be demonstrated to enjoy growing electoral support. The average voter of any country — who is never of particularly heroic psychology — can be dragooned into rejecting 'extremists' when he can see them as small and despised but may well be induced to give them a try when they are visibly becoming powerful and popular. The emergence from obscurity of the *Front National* in France is a classic example of this tendency.

The obstacles in the way of this happening in Britain — obstacles inherent in the 'first-past-the-post' electoral system that has been

Contd. overleaf

TRYING TO AWAKEN THE DEAD

(Contd. from prev. page)

described — are formidable. But they are not permanently insurmountable. They can be overcome under certain conditions, the main ones of which are two in number.

THE LONG-TERM VIEW

The first is that those involved in the creation and construction of new parties, aside from being of the necessary human capability (a requirement that, as stated before, has often been lacking), should be people of patience and determination and prepared to think in long-term perspectives. When we examine the catalogue of new nationalist parties that have not succeeded in gaining parliamentary representation we may immediately glean that, with one exception, they were not in existence for any substantial period of time. The pre-war British Union had the benefit of leadership of exceptional capability in the person of Sir Oswald Mosley. Its crucial disadvantage is that it enjoyed a life of less than eight years before World War II came upon the country and put paid to any further prospects for its advance. Its post-war successor, Union Movement, committed the cardinal policy error of opting for British immersion in a union of Europe and could not therefore truly be called a nationalist party at all. Prior to the formation of the National Front in 1967, a succession of tiny and ineffective nationalist parties came and went which failed either through inadequate leadership, an insufficiently long time-span for development, or both of these things. Their usual tendency was to disintegrate in discouragement after a few years had failed to produce the hoped-for breakthrough to a mass following — this discouragement feeding, and being fed by, internal schisms which almost invariably developed out of naive expectations of quick success.

The National Front was, for a time, a party of a different order. During the 1970s far more successful than any other post-war nationalist formation, it reached a point during the later half of that decade when it was beginning to attain a credibility with the British public resulting in votes of up to 30 per-cent in some local government elections. This represented a crossing of the threshold that divides 'no-hopers', for whom few will vote, from positive contenders with a real chance of victory. Had that momentum been sustained, there would have been every prospect of that party becoming a mass movement in the same way as its namesake across the Channel was to do in the decade following. The upward progress of the NF was halted in the general election of 1979 by the Tory Party, then led by Mrs. Thatcher, diverting most of the patriotic vote in its own direction by unscrupulous, but nonetheless skilful, 'right-wing' posturing that would later be shown to have no substance in the period of government that followed.

This setback for the NF might have been overcome by time and patience had the party held together and learned from its previous errors and weaknesses (of which, despite its success, there were a number). It disintegrated, however, soon afterwards, with only a tiny rump of it remaining, and that under leadership of such abysmal calibre that its career as a credible and effective movement was to all real intents and purposes finished.

FOUNDATIONS OF THE B.N.P.

The British National Party was formed in 1982 and right from the beginning was based on lessons assimilated from the mistakes of its predecessors and contemporaries. An internal structure was devised which cut to a minimum the possibilities of faction, schism and subversion. At the same time the party membership, beginning with those in the leading positions, was permeated right the way through by an altogether tougher, more resilient and more realistic political spirit and attitude than had existed in previous nationalist organisations. There has therefore resided in the BNP, much more than in any similar nationalist group in Britain past or present, a durability able to sustain a long and hard struggle for political success without either discouragement or fragmentation. After ten years — a time by which most nationalist movements in Britain have exhausted themselves through frustrated hopes and unfulfilled ambitions — the BNP is now stronger than ever, is growing faster than ever and has very recently registered its first electoral breakthrough from fringe status to that of front-runner by its splendid vote of 20 per cent in Tower Hamlets last October.

No-one in his senses would pretend that this latter achievement is more than a tiny drop in the ocean by comparison with what must be done to put the party on a par with the much stronger movements of its kind in France, Belgium, Italy, Austria and, to a lesser extent, Germany. But it is a promising start which offers the distinct possibility that in the years immediately ahead the BNP could grow to a potency comparable with that enjoyed by the National Front in the late seventies.

Given that this will happen, what danger is there then that the factors which halted the NF's progress in earlier years will re-emerge and operate to similar effect? Well, nothing in politics is certain. With the present drift of the Tory Party, however, the prospect of it even trying to adopt the stance it did in 1979, let alone of succeeding in bamboozling the electorate with it, would appear to be very remote. A repetition under John Major, or any conceivable successor, of the hard-line 'right-wing' appeal of that election would anyway scarcely be credible a second time around.

Even should this come to pass, however, it is my conviction that any resulting brake on the progress of our party would be of minimal duration and equally minimal internal effect. We are a much more

seasoned team of troops than was the Front in that period: we are ideologically harder and strategically and tactically more mature. Not least, we are internally constituted in such a way as to enable the leadership to purge the ranks of disrupters the moment they showed their faces above the ground.

OPPORTUNITY

This brings us to the second condition required for the victory of a party such as our own, and that is the emergence of a moment of opportunity of the kind which occurs rarely in the politics of advanced nations such as Britain but which could well occur in the years ahead.

Truly great historical changes in the affairs of nations must come at their appointed time, and that time generally falls only in periods of exceptional instability when the credit of old and established ways of doing things has been exhausted to a point of no return. This was not the case in Britain in the Thirties, when despite widespread discontent over unemployment and poverty there remained a strong sense of the soundness of established institutions and their ability to pull us through crises without the upheaval and revolutionary turmoil that had been witnessed on mainland Europe. Only in recent memory had there been a victorious war in which British arms played the leading role. A vast empire still existed on the map, even if it had ceased to function as the effective unit that it should have done. Middle-class comfort, security and complacency were as yet largely unshaken, while the country our fathers and grandfathers lived in was one of comparative peace and order in which gentle manners complemented an ethos of moral decency and the survival of a stable family unit.

Conditions not dissimilar existed for much of the period after 1945. Again the sense of 'victory' in a world conflict bolstered national self-esteem, while contemporary hardships could be put down to post-war recuperation. Such national problems as existed seemed to the majority to be ones surmountable within the framework of long-hallowed institutions. The first black and brown faces to appear on our streets were regarded more with curiosity than with alarm, while those who warned of their future portent might smugly be dismissed as the voices of bigotry and unreason. An Empire was not being surrendered; it was merely being transformed into a 'Commonwealth', whose hitherto backward members would thrive and prosper once they had attained their long promised 'freedom'. The illusion of British global might was sustained by vast patches on the atlas staying red in colour and a navy which still possessed more than a few ships. The first moves towards Europe were applauded by a populace which saw them as no more than acts of reconciliation following a murderously destructive war. Growing affluence in the 1950s buttressed the belief that our

Contd. on next page

economic destinies were in sure hands. The political leadership of the day, while hardly inspiring, somehow managed to avoid the descent into sick farce that is the present norm. It was not yet the time for a leading Tory newspaper columnist to accuse a Tory Premier and his government of "rank incompetence, of deceitfulness, of lack of honour and probity, let alone compassion, of contempt of people and parliament and, not least, contempt of justice" as did Paul Johnson in the *Sunday Times News Review* of December 20th 1992.

CONDITIONS NOT YET RIPE

The point of this brief incursion into recent history is to underline the truth that neither in the Thirties, when Mosley and British Union were operating, nor in the Fifties and Sixties, when a number of much lesser groups were flitting on and off the political scene, had conditions in Britain reached the extremity of disintegration and breakdown in all of the political, economic, social, moral and cultural fields that are now accelerating as we approach the conclusion of the 20th century, itself a milestone that may not be without its psychological effects. In the Thirties, true, economic dislocation was considerable, but it touched mainly the working classes and in specific areas; also, it eased somewhat in the later part of that decade. As has been demonstrated earlier, it was not accompanied by exceptional crises in other spheres.

What was possible under these conditions of earlier times therefore becomes an unreliable guide as to what may be possible under the fundamentally changed conditions of the 1990s and beyond. Not only is this our view but it is a view shared by some media commentators who, enjoying, as it were, something of a grandstand view of national and world events, indicate a profound foreboding as to the survival of established institutions and the values underlying them. Robert Harris, writing in the *Sunday Times* on May 17th 1992, said:-

"It is necessary to talk in these historic terms because, increasingly it seems to me, to get any sense of what is happening in

British politics one has to stand a long way back. The election of a man like Major as leader of the Tory Party, the extent to which the Conservatives have moved into their enemies' territory, the collapse of socialism as a theoretical force — all these suggest that one of those profound shifts in the political landscape that occur every century or so is taking place around us."

Perhaps even that writer, when he spoke of "one of those profound shifts in the political landscape," did not appreciate the full meaning of his words and the full range of possibilities for change that they signalled. His reference, on the other hand, to one having to "stand a long way back" prompts another thought. Sometimes to anticipate possibilities of future change one has to stand, so to speak, at a higher level of elevation than is possible when taking part in the politics of the present moment. Not encumbered by the mind-clogging demands of daily administration and debate in the parties of government and parliamentary opposition, we can ascend the mountain-peaks from where the broad currents of history can be viewed and contemplated at leisure, and there perhaps see developments ahead which are beyond the vision of those below. It has always been my instinct that the time for our politics would come, though for many years I could not in honesty claim evidence of events pointing in that direction. More lately this instinct has strengthened substantially as the collapse of the old order (perhaps more accurately termed disorder) has become increasingly visible in a multitude of developments large and small.

Does all this point to the certainty that a new party in Britain can, like the Labour Party in 1922, come from nowhere to win a majority in parliament and govern the country? Nothing is certain in politics, as was previously said. What I am saying here is that the future course of political development in Britain is today, as not for generations past, clouded in mists of infinite uncertainty which at the same time offer infinite possibilities. Putting it in another, and simpler, way: there was scarcely ever a time when it could be said with the same conviction that "anything could happen."

Our task is to be there at the ready so that we make it happen for us should the chance arise.

WHAT CHANCE THE TORY WAY?

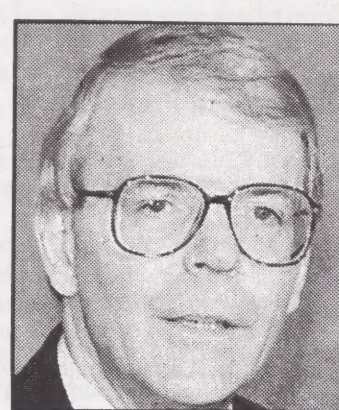
How then do these possibilities compare with that of saving the nation by way of saving the Conservative Party? I would say that that the comparison is akin to that between the immensely difficult and the utterly hopeless, between the climbing of Everest in inclement weather and the crossing of the Atlantic on foot. If past efforts at building mass support for nationalist parties have not succeeded, so have past efforts at saving the soul of the Tory Party not succeeded either — but for fundamentally different reasons.

The first has not happened, partially because of weaknesses in application but mainly because national conditions have not reached the stage of breakdown required to create the necessary political vacuum. There is the prospect, though not by any means the absolute assurance, that those conditions will emerge very soon.

The second has not happened because that institution that has been the object of all efforts at salvation is beyond salvation. The Tory Party, to put it in down-to-earth English terms, is rotten to the core. It can be likened to a patient with a series of cancerous tumours. Up to a certain point of development these cancers might be removed and the patient restored to health by diligent medicine and surgery. Beyond that point the efforts of the most skilled physician or surgeon are in vain: the disease is terminal.

It is possible, though doubtful, that British Conservatism as late as 1939 might have been cured of its malignant cells in time to serve as a vehicle for a patriotic resurgence in Britain. By the time of the Macmillan Government of the late Fifties and early Sixties it had passed the stage of no return, and from that time onwards the only realistic prospect of reversing Britain's decline lay in organising a new movement in British politics in opposition to Conservatism rather than in alliance with it.

Contd. overleaf



FACES OF BETRAYAL

Tory leaders. From left to right: Macmillan; Heath; Thatcher; Major. All presided over a party given up to national treason and the betrayal of the British people. The Tories might today be likened to an octogenarian with terminal cancer. Trying to restore them to life and vigour is a hopeless quest and a waste of time.

TRYING TO AWAKEN THE DEAD

(Contd. from prev. page)

The medical metaphors could be taken a stage further. Malignant growths in a human body might stand better chance of being arrested and removed if the body is otherwise youthful, strong and healthy, with an energy and vitality that provide the will for it to combat the degenerative tendencies. It is wholly different in a body that is aged, tired and drained of any such energy and vitality, so that the tumours encounter little resistance and therefore proceed in their conquest.

British Conservatism has attained precisely this stage of senility, tiredness and resignation. It simply lacks the inner physical and moral force to withstand conquest by the alien invader. There are many decent and fundamentally patriotic people still in the Tory Party, but their decency and patriotism are drained by the anaemia that runs right through the veins of the party apparatus. Every impulse to positive reform, every idea for regeneration, is blocked by the breakers of cowardice and inertia that are placed strategically at all the positions where suggestion is translated into policy.

TORY HUMAN MATERIAL

If you want to get an idea of the prospects of winning over the Tory Party for a programme of nationalism and British resurgence, study the faces lining the hall at any party convocation. A certain softness and smugness will be seen to be in predominance. It is the look of the well-fed, the well-paid and the wary of any great controversy or struggle. John Major himself is perhaps the identikit product of all the effete forces that hold sway in Tory circles: a pallid, dead-eyed half-man whose inane imitation of a smile portends the slick patter of the second-hand car salesman while his emasculated voice evokes the vapours of a cemetery at night. His speeches are devoid of any content beyond the currently fashionable clichés of the politically correct, whilst his activity is noticeable primarily in the form of grinning postures and handshakes at the international conferences from which he jets one to the other with a rapidity of movement that dazzles as much as it bewilders.

That a creature like Major could capture the Tory leadership is a token of the decadence to which the party has succumbed. Are there not better men available? No doubt there are, but none can apparently so perfectly measure up to the requirement of bloodless mediocrity that today is demanded of the role. No doubt John got the job because he had the fewest enemies — as will usually be the case with bumbling compromisers and weaklings who wouldn't know a firm conviction if it hit them in the eye at 90mph. It was the same party that was satisfied with such pathetic

standards of strength and resolution that it actually regarded Mrs. Thatcher as a person who manifested those qualities! Having now ditched the manliest chief it could find, the party now rejoices in the leadership of little boys, who are reputed to constitute a pally 'club' which convenes at football matches and from which no member may be expelled in anger because the club captain cannot summon the courage to face him with the words of dismissal!

VESTED INTEREST

But of course there is much more to the institution of British Conservatism than this rabbit mentality and this apology for leadership. Behind all stands the monolith of vested interest, of massive patronage commanding slavish loyalty through the leverage of money and the bait of offices and honours. Over decades, all better instincts in the Tory Party when they have threatened to kick over the traces have been halted at the buffers of establishment power, with its amazing ability to soften the ardour of the would-be rebel by hints of deselection and perhaps of the loss of a lucrative consultancy post with a company in the City, while enhancing the attractiveness of betrayal with promises of a knighthood or a peerage! Needless to say, crusaders of real fibre would resist such blackmail and bribery, and to their credit a few do. But they have never been good enough or many enough to prevail in the shaping of policy. So it has always been in the past, and I see no reason to believe it will not be in the future.

I might conclude these observations with a recollection of a meeting I had with a Conservative MP some years ago who gave me to understand that his political aims and ideals were very similar to mine. He would remain in the Tory Party, however, because that was where he believed he could do most good — being close to the location of power, and all that. He was a man not lacking in brains or charisma and he possessed enough in the way of personal resources to be able to live the good life entirely independently of his MP's salary or any supplementary financial inducement, such as ministerial office, that party or government might be able to offer. I felt at the time that if any person might be able to 'do good' in the Tory camp it was he. He utterly failed to accomplish anything of the kind, and on his retirement not long ago he wrote a valedictory paragraph expressing confidence in Mr. Major's leadership. End of story.

PURPOSE OF REACHING TORIES

Does all this mean that no attempt should be made to influence Conservatives with nationalist ideas? Most certainly it does not mean anything of the kind, and good luck to anyone who sets out to succeed in that quest. But the quest should not be for the purpose of propping up the corpse of a party to which they presently belong; it should be in order to induce them to leave that party and

fight with all their might against it from the outside.

Writing in these pages at the beginning of last year, I put it thus:-

"...The enemy — indeed the **main** enemy — of our race, our nationhood and our heritage is, and long has been, the **Conservative Party** — not labour, not the Liberal Democrats. It is the Tories who again and again have acted as a barrier to the formation of an effective combination of patriotic forces in Britain which might, by obtaining political power, reverse the tide of national betrayal, retreat, surrender, humiliation and decline. Deal with this enemy by putting it out of action and neutralising its influence on British politics — and the enemies in the form of the other parties could in due course be swept aside without too much difficulty.

"...the war against the traitors in power is primarily a war against the Tory Party. The Tory Party has to be destroyed politically — in order that there might be a regrouping of patriotic forces within the country of the kind necessary to avert national collapse and bring national resurgence..."

Trying to redeem individuals within the Tory Party may well be a worthy endeavour — provided always that the object of the redemption is properly understood. But the prospect of converting the party as a whole to a philosophy of nationalism and patriotism is about as hopeful as the prospect of recruiting world booze billionaire Edgar Bronfman to the cause of prohibition.

NEEDS OF NATIONAL UNITY

There is one further false assumption inherent in the idea of promoting the creed of race and nation by action within the Tory Party. This is the assumption that that party is synonymous with Britain as a whole.

There are countless millions in this country, particularly in its more northerly regions, who would not be persuaded, even by the most brilliant Central Office propaganda offensive, ever to vote Conservative. Family memories of callous neglect of industrial communities, reinforced by the modern experience of pit closures, derelict factories and the dole, have bred an undying hatred for everything that the Tory Party represents. It is my experience that today, even among Tories of a more robust nationalist outlook, there is a blind middle-class incomprehension of the problems of working folk and of what motivates vast numbers of our fellow-countrymen and -women to vote Labour.

Yet any patriotic movement that is to obtain the impetus necessary to capture political power must be one that succeeds in uniting all sections of the British population who remain healthy in outlook and wish to put their nation first. Is it to be supposed that these are only to be found in the ranks of those who vote Conservative, let alone the much smaller number that join the Tory Party? Our own experience very much suggests the contrary.

Contd. on next page

Sir Oswald Mosley, soon after he entered politics in the 1920s, came to realise that the vital impulses towards constructive reform in Britain cut right across the divide between Tory and Labour Parties and united the best thinkers and most dynamic spirits of both. The same could be said of the people who exist at the grass roots of those parties as well — with the additional rider that racial patriotism is to be found in its least inhibited form in the northern working man's club much more than at garden fetes in Surbiton or Tunbridge Wells. Not only this, there is no reason to suppose that the policies needed to revive British industry and create full employment are any nearer those traditional to Tory thinking than those identified with Labour. Both parties display to at least an equal degree a remoteness from economic reality, and this fact makes a nonsense of orthodox divisions between 'left' and 'right'. Certainly, on some issues the way forward for Britain lies in a direction that is more right than left. But on others it could be argued that the reverse is true. The mixed economy and state economic regulation and planning are regarded as left-wing rather than right-wing concepts, yet who could argue that today's economic chaos does not

result mainly from an absence, rather than an excess, of these things? Labour regulation and planning will of course never work because they are conceived within a framework of an international system instead of a national one, but that truth does not take us any nearer the Tory formula, which is one of economic anarchy within precisely the same framework.

Seeking the solutions to Britain's ills by pushing Conservatism further to the right will prove to be a futile exercise precisely because by no means all of those solutions are to be found on the right. Nor will the impetus to press forward the solutions be acquired merely by recruitment of those now in the ranks of Conservatism; it equally requires converts from the ranks of Labour, and it should be acknowledged that right now the latter constitute by far the majority of those ready to take the plunge and switch their votes to nationalist parties.

As stated before, we should not want to quarrel with Tory 'reformists' — provided they are genuine ones. But that should not inhibit us from stressing that their strategy is a wrong one. It will be proved so in the future just as, repeatedly, it has been proved so in the past. In the meantime it will at best

result only in the locking up in John Major's party in years of fruitless endeavour people whose proper place is in the ranks of the active nationalist opposition.

If I may be excused from quoting again from my own words:-

"Of course it is to the advantage of the Tory Party to retain at all times some sort of 'right-wing' pressure group. This keeps in the party fold numerous people who would otherwise desert it and work against it from the outside. If such a pressure group did not form of its own accord, it would have to be invented by Central Office — and almost certainly at times has been! A safety valve must exist in the party, and it is always in the party rulers' interest to tolerate it, or indeed provide it themselves if need be. It is useful so long as it keeps people comforted in the illusion that they may one day see their influence prevail. It must be stamped on the moment there appears a possibility that this may happen."

That appeared in Chapter 8 of *The Eleventh Hour* under the heading of 'Conservatism in Surrender'. It summed up the situation six and a half years ago, when it was written. It sums it up now.

A PEOPLE UNDER SIEGE

The true facts about so-called 'nazi terror' in Germany, as seen from a South African perspective

The following is an abridged edition of an article first published under the title 'Germany: World's New Whipping Boy?' in Impact magazine, obtainable from PO Box 28233, 0132 Sunnyside, South Africa.

IN SPITE of the fact that fierce conflicts between indigenous populations, such as the Swedes, French, Italians and British, and invading alien 'immigrants' had been occurring for at least a decade, the international media concentrated on recent incidents in Germany.

In the first phase of the operation, much publicity was focused on the unrest, with photographs of overturned motors, reports of arrests and of 'rightists' attacking refugee camps. The fact that violent leftists organised themselves to 'take on' the rightists received scant publicity. The police feared that "right-wing violence could reach epidemic proportions." Germans needed "lessons in tolerance," and an Israeli Embassy representative said the rightist violence was "disturbing the people in Israel." The Central Council of Jews in Germany seeks "a more energetic campaign against the anti-foreigner violence." What alarmed the German authorities more than anything else was the clear support the 'extremists' enjoyed from the ordinary townsfolk and even the police ("What are we supposed to do — beat friendliness

towards foreigners into people's heads," asked Police Union president Lutz).

Subtly the accent changed: 'Turning to fascism', 'Rampage of hate', 'Neo-Nazi skinheads rock Germany'. Even though the media admitted that the violence against Slavs, Gypsies, Africans, Arabs and Asians coincided with a huge influx of 'asylum-seekers', little analysis was attempted.

While "ferocious forces of racial arrogance" are blamed, little is said of the young Turks who organised themselves into gangs to attack the hangouts of skinheads with molotov cocktails. Little is said of the genocidal process of race-mixing or the

estimated 200,000 half-castes in Germany whose fathers are mostly black US occupation troops, African students and Asian medical practitioners. These half-castes have organised themselves under the name 'Black Germans' Initiative', and are busy "protesting against racialism." They threaten that "Turks and other aliens will one day stage a violent uprising. They will one day sit together with white and black Germans in parliament and in other top managerial posts. Some time or other the Whites will realise that Germany and Europe are no longer white only!"

Contd. overleaf

VIOLENCE WE DON'T HEAR ABOUT

Anarchists set fire to a car during a riot in Berlin. Reports of incidents of this kind are seldom given by the world's news media, who seem only interested in disturbances in Germany when the blame can be placed (truthfully or not) on so-called 'nazis'.



A PEOPLE UNDER SIEGE

(Contd. from prev. page)

SWARM OF ALIENS

Little is said about the immediate source of the conflict, which is the growing number of aliens swarming into Germany seeking 'political asylum', now numbering half a million per year. All are entitled to live at government expense until their cases are decided, which usually takes months or even years. As one youthful rightist explained, "It is time to stand up for Germany. We are going to clean up this country. No foreigners, no filth, no drugs, no pornography, and work for everyone. Germany is going to be great again."

The German authorities had to admit that "there was no evidence that the violence was being systematically co-ordinated," which meant that it was spontaneous. 'No mastermind' but 'Echoes of Nazim haunt eastern city' and 'Krystallnacht 1992' were cleverly juxtaposed with special reports of ballot-box successes of right-wing parties. According to a new report by Germany's federal police, 1991 was the first year when there were more right-wing extremists in Germany than left-wing extremists.

WILD OVER-REACTION

Eric Margolis of the *Toronto Sun* summed the matter up as follows:-

"The world media tend to over-react wildly to any events in Germany that smack of extremism, no matter how trivial and isolated. So do what I term 'Nazi industries', that collection of Hollywood film and TV producers, authors and scare-mongers who make a profession out of keeping World War II alive. Foreign TV crews were even seen paying youths in Rostock to give the nazi salute.

"It is ironic and tragic that international media attention is so enraptured by the alleged neo-nazi threat in Germany while a revival of genuine fascism by Serbia goes unpunished. Everyone would rather re-fight glorious World War II than face today's evils in Bosnia.

"The rioting against foreigners in Germany is the result of legitimate grievances; Germany's incredibly stupid laws allow anyone who claims to be a political refugee to enter Germany and receive housing, food and money. As a result, Germany has been flooded by Third Worlders, nearly all of whom are economic, not political, refugees.

"Germany, already overcrowded and packed with bogus refugees, now faces the arrival of 500,000 more this year alone. These newcomers are billeted at taxpayers' expense in cities and villages throughout the country, where they spread crime and disease. Unemployed Germans in the reunited East are watching with mounting anger as the immigrants live on the government dole.

"Germans have a right to be furious. Their anger is simply the rage of decent people who have been taken in by armies of free-loaders who have made a mockery of Germany's immigration laws. People in

other nations would react identically — as they have in France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.

"The answer for modern Germany is to slam the gates shut on immigration and thus diffuse the whole explosive issue."

OTHER FACTORS

Special interest groups desire the 'neo-nazi' label to be exaggerated, such as certain elements of the media. The mass-circulation publication *Bild* said that television reporters from the US and France paid young people in Rostock to give the Nazis' outstretched-hand salute before TV cameras. This confirms what the *Frankfurter Allgemeine-Zeitung* said on September 28th 1990, to the effect that the State Security Bureau had proof that during the German reunification celebrations international television teams were able to film "right-wingers singing the Horst Wessel song and giving the Hitler salute" for the price of DM 2,000. The *Calgary Herald* (August 31st 1991) reported:-

"German authorities may sue some foreign TV crews accused of paying German children to give the straight-armed nazi salute in Rostock, police said. Officials would not identify the crews but quote residents as saying they were American and French. Police spokesman Bernd Teichmann said residents and police had seen TV crews staging the salutes then handing over money. Johannes Neubert said he saw a camera team he could not identify persuade a Rostock youth to act as a militant. 'The camera team put a stick into the hands of a young lad in the street. They then filmed him from behind. It was in the morning and nothing was going on.'"

The Rostock City Council have instituted legal proceedings against journalists of the Second German TV Channel (ZDF) in connection with their reporting of the riots. They are accused of having manipulated and re-enacted the riots.

ORCHESTRATED FROM ABROAD

According to *The Insider* of Pretoria (October 1st 1992):-

"German intelligence agencies... and security services have advised the German Government that the riots are being orchestrated by foreign intelligence services in order to besmirch the FRG and prevent Germany employing her vast industrial might in the rebuilding of Eastern Europe and, in so doing, increase her leadership role in Europe. Indications are that [not only] Anglo-American but also East European intelligence agencies are involved, which find fertile ground in the large mass of unemployed East German youth."

Other special interest groups that would be well served if the exaggerated 'neo-nazi' label were to undermine efforts to stop aliens from entering Germany go to make up the 'Human Smuggling Mafia'. These unscrupulous groups operate a flourishing business, selling false passports and

documents for up to DM 10,000. Another DM 4,000 is demanded for getting the 'immigrant' into Germany. *Nation* (Germany) explains how hopeful but unqualified and unemployable 'asylum-seekers' are suckered into travelling into Germany.

THOSE WHO BENEFIT

One can clearly see the motives behind the propaganda campaign. Most obviously those who benefit are the hostile press barons and the human smugglers. On a bigger scale, it serves to undermine the resistance of Germans to the genocidal effects of millions of non-Germans flooding into the country. This would be the special goal of those who are promoting the one-world-one-race policy. Another special interest group is the Israel lobby, which is trying to maintain the German guilt complex so that the flagging Holocaust industry can be kept alive.

But most of all it serves the interests of the Money Power. They desire a Germany devoid of racial or national pride, so that their manipulations of the EC and the ECU economy can proceed smoothly. They certainly do not want a 'Germany that will be great one day'. They do not want an unapologetic Germany that can make independent decisions or that can build up prestige by helping to regenerate Eastern Europe.

Much of what has been said about the propaganda campaign against Germany has a parallel in South Africa. The similarity of method leads one inexorably to the conclusion that the same forces are in operation against both Germany and South Africa, and the same results desired by the same kind of enemies: the left-liberal fifth column, the Communist Party, the kept press and television, ethnic 'minorities', envious foreign countries and, most of all, the Money Power.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

What is happening in Germany?... Currently the American media is engaged in a tremendous anti-German hate campaign. Hardly a day passes when we do not hear, read (or see on TV) of German attacks against foreigners. A neutral observer could get the impression that it is unsafe to be a foreigner in Germany. This is obviously not the case. Of all the peoples I know, the Germans and the German-descent Americans are the least xenophobic. There are at least six million foreigners in Germany... and I didn't find one who felt threatened...

The current inundation of Germany with unassimilable immigrants (many of them the dregs of their society) can only be the result of careful planning and organisation...

Hans Schmidt
GANPAC Brief (U.S.A.)

FROM MIAMI TO MANCHESTER...

JAMES MORRIS reports how US-style ghetto violence is hitting Britain

THE PLAGUE of violent crime that has hit Britain in recent years is taking a sharp upward lurch.

In Manchester's notorious Moss Side district, now described as Britain's most lawless area, the 'cultural enrichment' the politicians always promised the British people they would get from mass immigration is taking the form of out-and-out American ghetto-style warfare.

According to a recent *Sunday Times* report, the escalating mayhem has grown out of the clash between rival gang leaders, some of them mere teenagers, fighting it out for control of the booming trade in cannabis, cocaine and heroin centred in the area. As *Sunday Times* correspondent James Dalrymple put it, the gangs' members are the "children of immigrants from several islands in the West Indies and have their own badges of ethnic pride."

Imitating their US role models in the ghettos of Miami, Washington DC, Los Angeles and the Bronx (New York City), they are engaged in constant fights with one another to expand gang territories. They have found it remarkably easy to acquire heavy weapons, including Israeli-made Uzi machine pistols, with which to blast away at each other.

Shoot-outs between gangs are a daily occurrence, just as in America's big cities. Things have reached the point where after nightfall no-one is any longer surprised to hear the echo of gunfire.

Amid the exploding mayhem, the remaining decent folk of the area are being caught in the crossfire. Not long ago one little gangster in his teens sent scores of afternoon shoppers, many with children, diving for cover as he sprayed a shopping precinct with automatic fire in an attempt to wipe out a rival.

THE 'ETHNIC DIMENSION'

Whilst the media are quite willing to report berserk rampages with firearms by lone homicidal maniacs in close detail as and where they happen anywhere else in the world, as Dalrymple admits, they have remained as silent as the grave about the much more methodical, purposeful and sinister reign of armed terror going on right here in this British city suburb — perhaps because of its 'ethnic' dimension.

So much for the public's vaunted 'right to know' which the media are always pleading they are there to uphold.

Dalrymple at least is good enough to give a profile of what he calls a "typical Moss

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Above: Armed police squad on stand-by in Miami;
Below: Plain-clothes WPC keeping watch by telephone in Moss Side.

Side drugs baron." This is "a young black man known simply as 'Evil', who openly carries a handgun in the street and enjoys terrorising elderly women." Evil is only 16, has a harem of three young women, whom he calls 'the bitches' and runs a small army of school-age couriers on expensive mountain bikes, dressed in baseball jackets, American football hats and brightly coloured bandanas to mask their faces.

The gang leaders, who have their own drugs supply lines, use extremes of terror against anyone and everyone. Threats of violence from them have been taken seriously enough for people to flee their homes on a few hours' notice.

VIOLENCE AND MURDER AGAINST OLD FOLK

On one occasion youths broke into a club social evening for elderly folk, making the guests hand over all their money and valuables. During this mass mugging one of the gang walked over to a 75-year-old lady and smashed her legs with a baseball bat as she sat in a chair.

One morning a 67-year-old man was found dead, wrapped in a plastic bag, his body pierced with dozens of stab wounds. After other routine nights of mayhem, houses have been found with their walls caked in blood. Nobody even who knows who died there.

One middle-aged man who finally moved his family out after years of threats and intimidation said: "There is no morality left in Moss Side. There are few good people left. We know it gets worse and worse, and there is no end to it." He had spent £5,000 on domestic security. "All the houses are like Fort Apache," he said, "and everybody lives in fear all the time."

POLICE IMPOTENT

Police seem to have little control. In the mid-1980s, at a time when the wisdom imposed upon them by Mrs. Thatcher's



Government was Scarman-style 'softly-softly' policing in areas with big immigrant populations, the theory was that the gangs should be merely contained in Moss Side rather than forcibly put down as quickly as possible. The hope was that the spread of drugs to the rest of the city could be stopped and the pushers isolated.

Many of Manchester's senior officers now agree that holding off like this has only led to the gangs' consolidating their reign of terror, getting a tighter grip on Moss Side and raising the level of violence there. Today the police are belatedly showing signs of changing this policy. Currently they are seeking advice from the counterparts over in Miami.

But this can be no answer in itself. For all their sophisticated surveillance methods and heavy firepower, American police are never allowed by their political masters to achieve more than an armed stand-off with the criminal denizens of the big city ghettos.

What is wanted here in Britain is for areas like Moss Side to be totally reclaimed and made into law-abiding British suburbs again. Whilst a forceful dimension may well be necessary to bring them to heel initially, to be effective this will have to be merely a part of a much more comprehensive solution going to the root of matters, backed up by a resolute national government and aimed at ending once and for all the kind of 'multi-cultural' conditions out of which the problem grew in the first place.

A GREAT FIGHTER PASSES ON

IVOR BENSON, one of the finest and most honest and courageous writers of the 20th century, died last month at the age of 85. After being rushed to hospital for an emergency heart operation, he failed to recover consciousness. His last years were spent in full knowledge of a potentially fatal heart condition, but he faced death resolutely and cheerfully and was working to the very end, having just produced the new year's issue of his newsletter *Behind the News* before his final and fatal attack.

Ivor Robert Benson was born of Swedish parents at Bethlehem, Orange free State, South Africa in 1907, and grew up in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

He began his writing career as a teenage reporter on the *Natal Mercury* in Durban. Later he worked in London's Fleet Street and for a time was on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. He rose to become chief assistant editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, then South Africa's leading morning paper. He later resigned his position with this paper because he refused to compromise with the mass media's 'world of lies'.

Nevertheless, as a freelance journalist and independent writer Ivor always understood and sympathised with the dilemma of the individual modern journalist.

During World War II Ivor Benson served with distinction at the front in North Africa as a tank officer under British command, and during the occupation of Italy, where he learned to love the people of that country.

As a freelance writer, Ivor produced reports and pictures during 1960 of the sack of Elizabethville, in the then Belgian Congo, which were a world scoop.

Back in his native South Africa, he lectured at every opportunity — to clubs, women's institutes, etc. on the truth behind "the new scramble for Africa," and in between times he laid bricks and built houses with his father and on his own.

ON THE RADIO

Ivor's series of talks on 'The Press and Public Opinion' in 1964 were delivered over the South African radio by arrangement of the SA Broadcasting Corporation, achieving instant public acclaim while at the same time earning him the lasting enmity of those who hate the truth.

He then accepted the offer of a contract as Information Adviser to the beleaguered Rhodesian Front Government, but soon after the 'Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)' in 1965 he handed in his resignation — due once again to his being 'gagged' when attempting to tell the full truth about the forces threatening Rhodesia.

For most of his long and richly varied life Ivor Benson was an independent political analyst and interpreter of unfolding world affairs. He created his own outlet in the

IVOR BENSON 1907-1993

form of his newsletter *Behind the News*, which for more than 15 years was notable throughout for the consistency of his worldview. *Spearhead* readers will know that many times we have been glad to reproduce his splendid articles in our own columns; we will greatly miss doing so in the future.

Behind the News was supported by a relatively small élite of individuals, mainly in the English-speaking world. Many journals besides our own reproduced his articles, some of them as translations to foreign languages. Ivor loved his readers and cared deeply about his work.

For the most part, the establishment media imposed an almost total ban of silence on Ivor Benson and his writings, even those inside the media and establishment who recognised his quality being forced to yield to the 'invisible censorship' that operates throughout.

Always in an independent capacity, Ivor lectured on various patriotic platforms around the world. His political instinct and philosophy were oriented to "the law of morality, which is God's law," and this involved maintaining a personal detachment from party politics.

At the same time he established and maintained sensitive bonds of friendship with individuals in all walks of life, and especially inside patriotic organisations and groups in Canada and the United States, with whom he shared a bold and positive stand in the battle for truth.

Ivor's published works include writings on the struggle for Africa, the real meaning for today of the Russian Revolution of 1917, the essentials of understanding the revolution in Islam and, in *Behind the News*, a constant interpretation of the unfolding drama of "the one-world conspiracy for world government," showing how, during the past three years especially, it has been taking shape in Europe.

MAIN BOOK

The enlarged and improved 1992 edition of Ivor's most important book, *The Zionist Factor* (published by Noontide Press, California) offers a key to the understanding of history in our time. It is a scholarly work unique for its combination of intellect and compassion, and examines the dilemma of our western nations as the 20th century draws to a close. Readers of *Spearhead* will recall that this book was given a very extensive review in our September 1992 issue.

Ivor Benson's last years were spent in Britain. Despite his having served with distinction in the forces of the British Commonwealth in the Second World War,



the British authorities imposed petty restrictions to his right of settlement in this country, and he was forced greatly to limit his public activities in order not to give the Government grounds for deporting him. Despite this treatment, and despite not being of British ancestry, Ivor Benson always had a warm feeling for this country and a concern for its fate. His residence here was especially welcome to us as it enabled him to follow British affairs more closely than previously, and his regular commentaries on British politics were of enormous help to us in analysing the problems of our country.

As I met Ivor Benson only occasionally it would be presumptuous for me to consider myself part of his inner circle of friends, but he was certainly a friend to me. On the few occasions I had the opportunity to meet him I found him courteous, cordial and excellent company. When I sought a mature interpretation of an intricate political problem, a quick 'phone call to him would always result in a ready willingness to be of help. I would say that after the death of A.K. Chesterton, whom he knew well, Ivor Benson provided more guidance to me in the quest for enlightenment on national and international issues than any other single person — notwithstanding that we occasionally disagreed on a subject, such as the premiership of Mrs. Thatcher for instance.

Ivor Benson leaves behind a widow in Mrs. Joan Benson, who was a steadfast companion and loyal helper throughout their happy marriage. To Mrs. Benson we offer our deepest sympathies in her sad loss.

JOHN TYNDALL

This obituary was compiled by our editor with the assistance of background material supplied by Mrs. Joan Benson. In fact the text of the obituary up till the last few paragraphs is mainly Mrs. Benson's own original, with a very few small editorial amendments.

LABOUR: AN OPPOSITION OR AN ANACHRONISM?

MATTHEW ARMITAGE looks at a party which seems to have no useful role left in British politics

LABOUR'S FAILURE to win last year's general election was an enormous shock to the party after its members had built up such high hopes of victory.

The reasons for Labour's defeat were not too far to seek, however. The party's main plank in the election was its condemnation of the Tories — which anyone can engage in, as there's quite enough to condemn! But when it came to its own policies Labour had little to offer other than the traditional socialist prescription of high taxation to finance more government expenditure.

Leader Neil Kinnock made attempts at trying to point Labour in a new direction but didn't get anywhere, for Labour is a party of rigid socialist dogma and it firmly resists change. John Smith and his cronies, despite a few cosmetic alterations, are carrying on in much the same direction as did Kinnock.

Labour's 'left wing' had always been at loggerheads with its 'right wing', and this reached a climax in the 1980s when the 'Gang of Four' broke away to form the Social Democratic Party. This did have an impact in the early 'eighties, but the SDP has now faded away and what was left of it has joined the Liberal Democrats.

Despite the loss of these dissidents, Labour is still a divided party. The left are now referred to as the 'traditionalists' who want to carry on in the same old (and failed) way. A new faction has now arisen: the 'modernists'. These want Labour to adopt new policies and a new image so that they can win elections again. So far they've produced few policies that have the slightest relevance to Britain's real problems.

There are signs now that while the Labour Party continues to bicker the world is leaving it behind.

ANTI-SOCIALIST MEASURES

Since 1979 the Conservatives while in government have carried out a series of measures designed to undermine Labour's standing and make it difficult for the party ever again to regain power.

One of the most important of these has been the privatisation of formerly nationalised industries and public services: telecommunications, electricity, gas and water. Labour regarded the formation of these public corporations as being one of its finest achievements, but during the 1980s the Tory Government relinquished control of them. This was an interesting experiment though it was badly handled by the Government. The industries and services privatised were sold off at low prices, and foreigners have



SPECTRE FROM THE PAST

The hunger marchers in the Thirties. Then Labour had a cause.

acquired a sizeable interest in our public utilities. Labour strongly objected to this policy though it was powerless to stop it. So far, all the newly privatised industries are functioning just as well even after massive cuts in manpower — which proves how overmanned and inefficient they must have been.

The privatisation policy was a blow to Labour's prestige, and the party claims that it will not embark on a costly nationalisation programme. The commitment to do so, however, is still part of its constitution. It is very likely that at least some nationalisation would be attempted by a future Labour Government. The former nationalised industries and services are now showing huge profits, and their managers are earning salaries many times greater than they used to do. Labour is claiming that it would introduce a 'windfall profit tax' on the recently privatised industries. This could simply be the first step towards re-nationalisation.

The Conservative Government has cut taxation and expenditure enormously since 1979, so that the only possible saving a future government could make is in defence. The Tories have already announced plans for

doing this with the ending of the 'cold war'. Labour, on the other hand, has always been opposed to military expenditure, and the Tories would always warn of job losses when Labour announced its own defence cuts. Now that the boot is on the other foot, Labour is protesting about job losses! It seems that Labour politicians want to have their cake and eat it!

Any future government that wants to increase its expenditure will have to raise taxes. The Tories refused to increase direct taxation but have forced up VAT instead. Despite this, they still spread horror stories whenever there is any talk on the Opposition benches of increasing taxation to pay for higher government expenditure!

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-UNION POLICIES

The anti-union policies of the Conservative Government also hit Labour hard. The Public Order Act (1986) affected the unions' picketing and demonstrations. Much worse than this though was the attitude of Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet. They simply ignored the unions.

Up till 1979 the trade union movement

Contd. overleaf

LABOUR: AN OPPOSITION OR AN ANACHRONISM?

(Contd. from prev. page)

used to play a key role in British politics. The president of the Trades Union Congress and the presidents of the more prominent individual unions were as well known and noteworthy as the cabinet ministers with whom they frequently consulted. Their weakness was at last exposed, and the workers could see that the trade union movement had little impact when faced by relatively determined government. The result is that today the trade union movement has millions fewer members, resulting in a serious effect on Labour Party funds as well as in the weakening of one of Labour's most powerful allies. The only trade union leader of any eminence today is Arthur Scargill, who is regarded as a *bête noire* on all sides of the political spectrum. Scargill led an all-out strike of the mineworkers in 1983, supposedly against pit closures but in reality to try to bring down the Conservative Government, as the miners had done a decade previously. This later attempt failed dismally; Scargill's National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) was split and almost ruined after the strike.

Whether the advent of a Labour Government in the future would mean a revival of the trade union movement remains to be seen. And if we don't ever have another Labour Government...

LABOUR'S SELF-DESTRUCTION

It's not simply Conservative policies which have led to Labour's decline, however; most of the cause comes from within Labour itself.

Before the last election the Labour shadow cabinet had been carrying out an aggressive campaign against the far left in the party typified by the Militant Tendency. Two MPs were even barred from the Labour conference because they were alleged Militant supporters. The objective of this play-acting was to convince the electorate that Labour was repudiating its far left. It had only very limited success.

Labour's great problem is that if it were to ban from its ranks all left-wing extremists, including those who are or have been members of the Communist Party, SWP, Militant Tendency, *et al*, it would lose scores of its present MPs and many thousands of its most dedicated constituency activists.

There are numerous notorious left-wingers still in the Labour Party, among them Clare Short and of course Tony Benn. There are others who have yet to serve in a Labour administration and whose views and reputation give rise to considerable apprehension. Among these are 'Red Ken' Livingstone, Bernie Grant, Paul Boateng and Peter Hain.

Hain, a South African expatriate, has never been popular in this country since his campaigns against the 1969/70 South African

rugby tour and the 1970 South African cricket tour, the latter of which succeeded in getting the tour stopped. Originally Hain was a Liberal, and at one time even lectured to the police giving them the low-down on (non-left-wing) political dissidents in this country. Hain joined the Labour Party about ten years ago and was selected as candidate for the safe Labour constituency of Neath. He was elected following a parliamentary by-election, though the election cut Labour's majority by half. This majority, however, went up again at the general election last year.

Now one of the party's front bench, Hain has recently started attacking the British National Party.

Another of Labour's front bench spokesmen (on education) is a shifty-eyed character named Jack Straw. Some 20-odd years ago the same Jack Straw was frequently in the news and was then described as the communist president of the National Union of Students. The question is: has he changed?

As for Labour's campaign against the Militant Tendency, this was just a sham. It is quite likely that those who were the victims of the party's 'witch-hunt' against Militant were only too pleased to be pilloried if it helped Labour get to power. It is noteworthy that now the election is over the hounding of Militant Tendency supporters has quietly ceased.

EFFECTS OF SOVIET COLLAPSE

One factor above all others which proves that Labour is an anachronism, unfit for government, is the collapse of communism in Russia and Eastern Europe.

Both socialists and communists believe that the state should own the entire means of production, distribution and exchange; and communists advocate further that all property should be owned by the 'community'. In fact communists regard socialism as simply a transitional stage between capitalism and communism.

It seems incredible that after the failure of socialism and communism in Russia and its satellite countries Labour can still be treated seriously. One is left to presume that Labour and its supporters are so obsessed with ousting the Tories that these failures have simply not registered with them.

It is noticeable though that communism today is nothing like the force it used to be in this country. In the sixties and seventies there were numerous hard-line red groups, and major far-left demonstrations were almost a weekly occurrence. These days nearly all these groups have either folded or greatly contracted in size, and a demonstration, meeting or picket by any of them is a rarity.

The Communist Party itself has recently changed its name to the 'Democratic Left', and with a mere five thousand members — a tenth of what it one had — it is virtually on its last legs.

Many socialists just don't want to accept that their philosophy has failed. Some claim

that as Cuba, China and Vietnam are still (at least nominally) communist the struggle isn't over yet!

THE FINISHING BLOW

If the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats tried hard enough they could finish Labour as a force in British politics. For a start, they could argue — much more strongly than they so far have done — that as socialism has failed so abjectly in Eastern Europe Labour is no longer fit to be the main opposition party and Paddy Ashdown should be the new leader of the Opposition. This statement isn't so fanciful as it may sound. In Ashdown's Yeovil constituency there are only Conservative and Liberal Democrat councillors. Labour doesn't get a look in! Could this be a sign of things to come?

The Conservatives have been ridiculing Labour's singing of the ludicrous *Red Flag* at its party conference, and there is a lot more to ridicule. Does Labour still intend marching on May Day, for instance?

THE END IN SIGHT

Gradually it must sink in to many Labour activists that the party is irrevocably in decline. Some will attempt forming new parties and some will join the Liberal Democrats. Some others, badly disillusioned, will give up politics altogether. Some of the more fanatical types will remain loyal to their discredited party and ideology to the last, hoping that some day the peoples of their world will realise the great folly committed in the closing decade of the 20th century and will resurrect Marx, Trotsky, Lenin, Stalin and the rest of them. But when these diehards die off so will Labour.

A recent survey of Labour Party support quoted in the *Daily Mirror* showed that the average age of its members today is 48 — which again points to a party in decline. Many Labour MPs and policy-makers are secretly alarmed at the party's failure to adopt new policies and at the way more and more of the electorate consider it outdated.

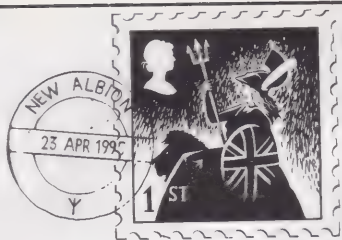
Following the Royal Family's recent troubles, Tony Benn has predicted that the monarchy is doomed and will soon be abolished. Coming from a prominent member of a political party which has lost four consecutive elections and whose policies are totally antiquated as well as being a proven failure, this is something of a joke!

Back in the sixties Labour was proud of its brash, socialist image, which it tried to persuade everyone was 'progressive'. Patriots and nationalists were ridiculed as being "old men living in the past, dreaming about the days of the Empire," as one leftie put it to me.

Now who is the anachronism?

It is British Nationalism that holds the key to the future — not a jaded, cynical Conservative Party, not a failed and discredited Labour Party, least of all the grinning pansies of the Liberal Democrats!

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: An article in your last issue dealt in part with the attitude and actions of Cromwell concerning the resettlement of Jews in England. The following additional material is of significance in this connection.

Jewish historian Lucien Wolf in his *Essays in Jewish History* (Jewish Historical Society of England, 1934) says of the small community of Jews which had persisted in London up to that time: "Cromwell has employed some of them as army contractors and loan-mongers" (page 94). He records that Jews, including Antonio Fernandez Carvajal, performed political intelligence for Cromwell, who granted rights of residence to him on behalf of the general body of his co-religionists, notwithstanding the hostile attitudes of his official advisers (pages 97 & 107). He explains that "It was really the deficiency of bullion in the country, which as early as 1643 — 12 years before the first recorded instance of Jewish political intelligencing — suggested to Cromwell the desirability of settling Jewish merchants in London" (page 112).

Another Jewish historian, Cecil Roth, in *A History of the Jews in England* (Clarendon Press, 1964) tells of Carvajal settling in England, becoming one of the most prominent merchants, trading with the East and West Indies with his own ships, importing gunpowder and munitions on an extensive scale, bringing large quantities of bullion from abroad, and during the Civil War being grain contractor to Cromwell's side.

Finally, the Jewess Joan Comay, in *Who's Who in Jewish History* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1974), records that Cromwell favoured the formal resettlement of Jews and supported the petition to this effect of Amsterdam rabbi Menasseh ben Israel. When in 1655 the Council of State obstructed this, Cromwell convened a conference of distinguished persons, and when those persons either opposed settlement or were agreeable to it only on harsh conditions Cromwell dissolved the conference, discerning it easier to ignore rather than formally rescind the law of expulsion of 1290, which remains to this day disregarded.

COLIN JORDAN
Harrogate, Yorks.

SIR: Regarding 'Cromwell: a reappraisal', I consider this article to be a ragbag of mis-statement and twisted truth seemingly aimed at whitewashing an evil monster!

Some of the more obvious mis-statements include: "many homosexual kings." There were two during the period covered: Edward II and James I (James VI of Scotland). Then of course Charles I did not declare war on his people but on the disloyal parliament. England did not remain a 'republic under parliament' because Cromwell expelled the latter.

It is a travesty of the truth to state that the Lord Protector "encouraged the arts"; the Puritans crushed the arts, regarding art (particularly the theatre) as obscene. It was Charles I and Charles II who promoted the arts, and in the latter's case the sciences as well in the formation of the Royal Society. The Jews were not "legally" readmitted in 1664; the edict of 1290 expelling them has never been repealed.

The fact is that Cromwell was a traitor to his King, a tyrant to the people, a mass murderer and the greatest vandal between the times of William the Bastard and modern Thatcherism, surpassing even Henry VIII in his eagerness to destroy objects of beauty accumulated over countless centuries; he regarded them, as he did the mace, as baubles. He persecuted Royalists, Roman Catholics, Anglicans and all religious, political or social nonconformists, in the end turning on his own supporters. Furthermore he robbed more people than has the Inland Revenue! He ruthlessly put down the traditional games and entertainments of English folk. The Protectorate was the heyday of the witch-hunters. It was during the early days of the Puritan régime that the notorious Matthew Hopkins and John Stearne flourished.

The Irish people — and not just the IRA — have good reason to regard Cromwell with loathing. It is one thing to fight and

win a military campaign; it is quite another to slaughter the civilian population after the event.

Then there is the question of Cromwell's dealings with Jews. John West tries to make out that he rejected their overtures, but the fact is that he was financed by Fernandez Carvajal and Menasseh ben Israel, and in return tolerated the practice of Judaism in private by those Jews already here, then turned a blind eye to future Jewish immigrants from the Netherlands. How, I wonder, does Mr. West explain the interesting fact that a certain Isaac Dorislaus drew up the charges against Charles I?

Certainly Cromwell defeated our foreign enemies and expanded our colonies abroad — that much we can grant him. He was of course well served by some great commanders, notably Blake and Monk, who carried on the good work long after he was gone.

In conclusion, I submit that the attempt to paint over this ugly wart on the face of our history without revealing its true nature needs revising. The reappraisal should be reappraised!

PETER WILLIAMS
Potter Heigham, Norfolk

SIR: With reference to Oliver Cromwell and the Jews, the main point is that Cromwell, unlike his unworthy successors, would have given very short shrift to those people at the merest hint of their threatening British interests. And could you see Cromwell ever putting up with British affairs being controlled by ministers subservient to a Jewish Board of Deputies? I think not!

CLIVE FARRER
Peterborough, Cambs.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This debate has opened up some interesting arguments which could be pursued indefinitely if there were the space available. There is not, however, and the debate is therefore now closed.)

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £12.50 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £14.40 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £14.50 ☐ Unsealed air mail Middle East, N & S America: £19.80 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australasia, Far East: £21.40 ☐

PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in Pounds Sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £6.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 56p each; 20-49 copies: 50p each; 50-99 copies: 42p each; 100-199 copies: 35p each; 200-499 copies: 30p each; 500 copies or over: 28p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

ARTHURIAN LEGENDS, THE £14.95 (hardback only). A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Update to *Treason at Westminster*, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 66p.

BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: INDEPENDENCE OR EXTINCTION (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.00. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureau-crazy. 1990, 19pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DEALING IN HATE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA* (Dr. Michael F. Connors) £2.50. The writer destroys the fallacy of a warlike Germany and examines the methods used to promote the myth. 1966, 40pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS, THE (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ELEVENTH HOUR, THE (John Tyndall) £12 hard-

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope.

New titles are marked with stars.

back. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this is the book all nationalists have waited for. The most comprehensive presentation yet to appear of the case for British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.

ÉLITE, THE (Barbara Cole) £17.00. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

ENEMY OF EUROPE, THE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. The book for which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £5.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GOODBYE OZ CULTURE (Nicholas Maine) £3.50. A hard-hitting exposure of the perils facing Australia from non-white immigration and of the establishment lies being used to promote it. The author is an active campaigner against the betrayal of our brother nation. 1990, 125pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's*

Germany 1933-39 and Hitler's War (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL, THE (Robert Lenski) £14.20. The story of Ernst Zundel's second trial, with illustrations and verbatim extracts from the transcript. 1990, iv, 544pp.

HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES, THE (Paul Rassiniar) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassiniar was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA (John Beatty) £7.80. Describes how America's foreign policy was distorted by minority interests. Contains important chapters on the Second World War, the communisation of China and the Middle East. 1951, 267pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

MIGHT OF THE WEST, THE (Laurence R. Brown) £12.00. An American engineer-scholar gives a new interpretation of the history of western civilisation, showing the importance of the mediaeval contribution to philosophy and science, and showing that the decline of the West is not historically inevitable, as some would teach us. 1963, vii, 562pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £5.75. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

OTHER LOSSES (James Bacque) £4.50. Startling exposures by a French Canadian writer of the maltreatment and deaths suffered by German POWs under Eisenhower's occupying US troops after World War II. 1989, 230pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and

WARTIME
ATROCITIES
WE'RE NOT
TOLD ABOUT
Startling
facts about
the ill-
treatment of
German
POWs by
Eisenhower's
troops at the
end of World
War II
(See this
page)

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation
into the Mass Deaths
of German Prisoners
of War After
World War II

JAMES
BACQUE

A brave book which ferrets
out one of the war's least
welcome secrets
Julian Barnes

how the concept has affected human thinking. A special-ist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

SABOTAGE AND TORTURE (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £7.25. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the early 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the

vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.50. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. xii, 14pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations.* 1979, 24pp.

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE, THE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The

sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

WHICH WAY, WESTERN MAN? (William G. Simpson) £6.00. A work of outstanding philosophical importance based on a lifetime's study and thought. The author was a former Christian liberal who through experience turned right away from liberalism and embraced the teachings of Nietzsche. Even if the reader does not agree with all his religious opinions, the book is well worth reading for its account of the author's political awakening. Enthusiastically reviewed in *Spearhead* when it first appeared. 1978, xii, 758pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 78p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 78p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 28p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 58p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 48p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Join us! New recruiting leaflet designed to aid coming BNP Autumn and Winter recruitment campaign. Gives brief account of best-known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.10 for 1,000 and £4.65 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl

Contd. overleaf

NO to Maastricht and NO to Europe!



Exploded: the myth that Britain has no future outside the EC

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY (BNP)

NEW BOOKLET!
Latest British National Party product. Outlines the BNP case against the European Community, and in particular the Maastricht Treaty. (See this page)

Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £12.00 plus 93p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was

'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 34p p&p.

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription (UK) £10.00 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Send a £5 note for a six-month trial subscription to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

TYNDALL SPEAKS IN NOTTINGHAM

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY boom in the Nottinghamshire area was underlined last month when a fine audience of approximately 120 turned out to hear John Tyndall speak at the year's first major meeting of the Nottingham Branch.

The meeting, held on February 8th, was the first of several that the BNP leader will be addressing as part of a series of nationwide speaking tours in 1993.

Mr. Tyndall was preceded by East

'Keep the Union Flag Flying!': the battle-cry poem of Northern Ireland appears in the book *Poetry for Everyone*, second edition (ISBN 0946204209), published by Dickens Publishing Co. in London. See also the August 1992 issue of the *Orange Standard*, the magazine of the Orange Order in Northern Ireland. The poem was conceived by its author while walking through Dunsy Way Recreation Area in Comber, Co. Down. Verse 6 of the poem is to the memory of the Late Rev. Robert Bradford, the Ulster Unionist MP murdered by the IRA.

Midlands Regional Organiser John Peacock, who gave a tremendously encouraging account of the party's growth of activity in the Midlands in recent months and of the way in which it begun the new year with a bang. His speech was followed by a short address by Frank Kimbal-Johnson.

Mr. Tyndall began by speaking of the spectacular rise of the BNP since 1989 after a number of years of hard graft when it was difficult to make any impact on British public opinion. What was now happening, he said, was that the appalling fruits of bad Tory policies over more than a decade were now being felt, and the British people were angry and looking for real change.

If we were to be asked, he said, to state in the simplest terms what the BNP stood for, it would be: putting the British people first; defending Britain's identity; restoring Britain's freedom; building up Britain's strength — politically, economically, militarily and, not least, morally; finally, restoring Britain's greatness. When the



NOTTINGHAM: FEBRUARY 8th
Tyndall addresses packed hall

spokesmen of the old parties claim that this country can never again be a great nation, he said, what they really mean is that it cannot ever be great again through them!

The meeting ended in great enthusiasm and the collection raised over £300.

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 48p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £6.00 (British Isles) or £8.25 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

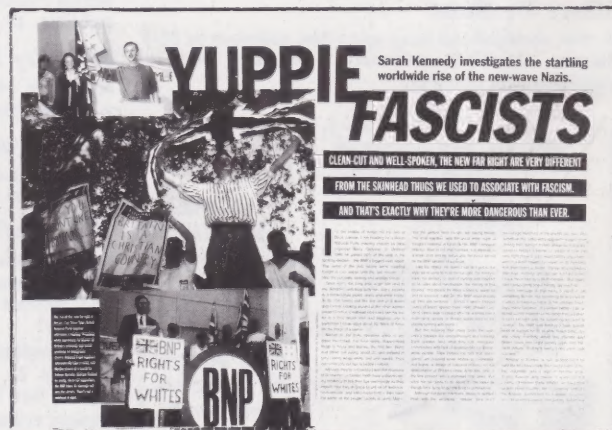
10 copies	£2.80	+ 93p post
25 copies	£6.60	+ £3.15 post
50 copies	£12.00	+ £4.10 post
100 copies	£21.00	+ £4.65 post
150 copies	£30.00	+ £5.35 post
200 copies	£36.00	+ £6.25 post
300 copies	£50.40	+ £7.80 post
400 copies	£66.00	+ £7.80 post
500 copies	£78.00	by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Wellington, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY moved 'up market' last month by occupying the dominant place in a four-page feature appearing in *Company* magazine, a prestigious publication produced mainly for women.

The feature dealt with the rise of what its writer, Sarah Kennedy, called 'fascism' (sic!) across Europe, but centre place in it went to the BNP, which was described as 'more dangerous than ever' — apparently because, to Miss Kennedy's great surprise, the members of the party she met seemed to her articulate and intelligent. The article, which was generously supplemented by illustrations, was phrased in the usual derogatory language but it nevertheless did what many of its kind do not do: it publicised large slices of BNP policy. The *Company* feature was just the latest piece in a sustained run of national publicity for the BNP.

BNP gets four pages in *Company* magazine



PART OF THE BIG SPREAD

The first two pages of the feature on the BNP published in *Company* magazine for March

BNP leads protest against 'Bloody Sunday' mob in London

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY again made big headlines in London when its activists formed the main body of counter-demonstrators against the 'Bloody Sunday' marchers proceeding through the city on January 30th.

'Bloody Sunday', so called, was the day in Londonderry back in 1972 when the army, quite correctly, fired on a violent mob bent on mayhem and destruction and who undoubtedly would have killed our soldiers had it not been checked. Ever since, the event has been commemorated by IRA-lovers and other Irish republican sympathisers throughout the United Kingdom. These people have habitually been allowed to march through London to honour the 13 members of the mob who died, despite the provocation to London people — the march this year came only a short time after yet another IRA explosion hit the city. Extraordinarily, it was not banned by the Home Office under the Public Order Act on the grounds that it was liable to lead to a breach of the peace.

Various groups of nationalists, including members of the BNP and National Front and sundry Ulster Loyalist sympathisers, mobilised on the day to register their opposition to the march. Quite clearly, the Home Office, having got wind of their intentions, was determined that the counter-demonstration should not take place. Before the would-be counter-demonstrators could assemble properly they were met by masses of police, who arrested no less than 376 of them. Many police officers confessed 'off the record' to the nationalists that they did not like the operation and even thought it illegal. Against their wishes, however, they had to carry out what was obviously a political ruling made from on high: "Let the republican marchers proceed but arrest the patriots!"

However, although not going exactly as planned, the nationalist presence on the day made big headlines in London, being reported on TV and radio news several times. More modest publicity was achieved nationwide. About 300 of the 400 the patriots turning up came from the BNP. Once again it was shown that when traitors and subversives appear on Britain's streets the BNP is there to lead the opposition to them!

Several BNP members will be taking action against the police for wrongful arrest on the day.

FAIR COMMENT!

The reference on the right to the 'Bloody Sunday' march and the BNP's intervention appeared in the 'Peter Simple' column of the *Sunday Telegraph* on February 7th.



ARRESTING THE WRONG PEOPLE
Police apprehend a BNP man trying to protest, but no attempt was made to stop the anti-British march.

Two Rallies

AT a rally in Londonderry on the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday", when 13 people were killed by paratroopers in 1972, Mr Patrick Hill, one of the "Birmingham Six" whose release from prison caused such rejoicing in the street of London, said of the security forces on duty: "There is only way to send them back home, and that is in boxes."

Over here in London on the same day there was a "Troops Out" rally in which Mr Hill's admirers must have been well represented. More than 300 people, mostly members of the British National Party, are said to have been arrested.

An alternative scenario: to protect them from the angry British public, the "Troops Out" demonstrators are all arrested before they can march a yard. That, as the saying is, will be the day.

WHAT WE THINK (Contd. from page 4)

choir stood, the audience followed, and *God Save the Queen*... nearly lifted the roof! The 85-piece... orchestra... got well under way with a magnificent programme, which included music by Holst, Eric Coates, Ivor Novello and Percy Grainger. The climax of the concert came with *Rule Britannia!* which was of course encored. At the end, balloons were released from the ceiling (red, white and blue, naturally). The choir waved small Union Jacks... The excitement was unbelievable. To cap it all, when the noise had finally ceased a little, the orchestra gave us *Pomp and Circumstance*. Spines tingled as we all sang *Land of Hope and Glory*. After a standing ovation we were treated to yet another *Rule Britannia!*"

A report of happenings at London's Albert Hall? Well, not exactly. This concert took place in 1992 at the State Concert Hall in Melbourne, Australia. The report of it was sent by a Mr. Don Smithers to *This England* magazine and published therein in the Spring 1993 issue.

Not entirely unsurprisingly, this was the first we had heard of the event, since no mention of it was made in the British 'national' press — at least not to our knowledge, and with the help of our readers we scrutinise the press fairly thoroughly.

Of course, if someone in Australia held a republican festival or rally, with people calling for a severance of the old family ties with Britain, there is every possibility that news of it would occupy a large part of a full page in the *Sunday Times* or *Observer*, with accompanying comment on TV current affairs programmes. This would then be cited as evidence that our Australian cousins wanted to forget their British heritage.

It all goes to underline once again that we should never form our opinions about national and international affairs on the basis of what we glean from the mass media. On the contrary, if the media says something is true there is a very good possibility that the truth lies in precisely the opposite direction!

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN
BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON
PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON
PO Box 275, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB10 8XU

CROYDON & MERTON
PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON
PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST
PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT
PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT
PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

WATFORD
BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

MILTON KEYNES
PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

LUTON & DUNSTABLE
PO Box 396, Luton, Beds. LU1 1YY

ISLE OF WIGHT
PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

DEVON
PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

SOUTH WALES
PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

NORTH WALES
PO Box 850, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2QJ

BIRMINGHAM
PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

WALSALL & CANNOCK
PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT
PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER
PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Here we give a list of the main units.

PETERBOROUGH
PO Box 211, Peterborough,
Cambs. PE3 8JE

NORTHANTS.
PO Box 72, Irthlingborough,
Wellingborough NN9 5XN

NOTTINGHAM
PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

NEWARK
PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

DERBY
PO Box 249, Derby DE21 9EG

CHESTERFIELD
PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

LIVERPOOL
PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MERSEYSIDE
PO Box 241, Liverpool L69 7JS

MANCHESTER & SALFORD
PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

ROCHDALE
PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Isle of Sheppey, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Stevenage, Bedford, Stourbridge, Coventry, Mansfield, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Batley, Hull, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Inverness and Belfast. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

OLDHAM
PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN
PO Box 149, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2UQ

BURNLEY
PO Box 169, Burnley, Lancs. BB10 3AP

NELSON & COLNE
Flat 2, 18 Walton Street, Colne,
Lancs. BB8 0EN

TODMORDEN
c/o PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

BLACKPOOL
PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS
PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD
PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD
PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

DEWSBURY
PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX
PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

DARLINGTON
PO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR
PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

CUMBRIA
PO Box 7, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 8LX

EDINBURGH
PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

WEST LOTHIAN
PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

GLASGOW
PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY
PO Box 72, Paisley PA2 0BH

NORTHERN IRELAND
PO Box 20, Portadown,
Co. Armagh BT62 3PX

NEW UNITS STARTED UP IN LANCS. AND YORKS.

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY North Western Organiser Ken Henderson announced the formation of three new party units in East-Central Lancashire last month. These are in **Blackburn**, **Burnley** and **Nelson & Colne**. In addition, a new BNP

group has been formed in **Todmorden**, just over the border in West Yorkshire. These units are the product of a big upsurge in BNP activity in the area over the past few months. All those wanting to make contact can find the addresses in the list above.

Don't forget subs!

This is a further reminder to British National Party members that their annual subscriptions became due for renewal on the 1st January. Rates are as before: £12.00 p.a., with 50 per cent reductions available for OAPs and students.

Please ensure to get your renewals in as soon as possible!

Find out about the British National Party

Send 50p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW

(Telephone enquiries to: 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....